





## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A CONSIGNMENT OF  
ILFORD DRY  
PLATES,

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and are offering the same at popular prices.

SENSITIZED ALBUMENIZED  
PAPER,  
1/2 pt. in tin.

CHIRAP AND RELIABLE.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & Co., LD.,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

VEGETABLE & FLOWER  
SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

Orders will be executed in the sequence in  
which they are received as long as the supply  
lasts.

## SEED LISTS

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and  
may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up  
in London. They are packed under our own  
Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised  
to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only  
and the remainder of the packets secured from  
damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

## CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for  
use in the Garden generally: it supplies natural  
nourishment to the soil, and assists the process  
of assimilation, thereby adding the Plants to  
attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each...\$1.75  
25 lbs. each...\$4.50  
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"  
LAWN MOWERS.  
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.  
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1894.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1894.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

LONDON, October 12th.

The Chinese hold the northern bank of the  
Yalu in great force.

The Japanese have entered Wiju.  
It is affirmed that the Japanese  
will not hesitate the sword until guaranteed  
against further Chinese meddling in Korea, and  
an ample indemnity is paid by China.

[Wiju, or Aichu, is a city on the left bank and  
near the mouth of the Yalu River—the  
natural China-Korea frontier. It is the chief  
border-town on the Korean side of the high  
road from Seoul to Peking.—Ed. Hongkong  
Telegraph.]

## THE CZAR AND CZAREWITCH.

The Czarwitsch will attend the Czar to Corfu;  
thence he will proceed to Darmstadt to escort  
Princess Alex to Russia, where the wedding will  
take place in November.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yava* from  
China arrived in London on the 11th inst.

THE United States cruiser *Charlottesville* arrived  
at Yokohama from Honolulu on the 11th inst.

It is computed by a Scotch paper that there  
are now enough paupers in Great Britain, to  
form four armies, a procession considerably  
over 100 miles in length.

THE death of the well-known race-horse Black-  
bird, winner of the Grand Stand Stakes at the  
last St. James's Spring Meeting (one mile in sand)  
on the 9th inst., is reported from  
Feckin.

ELECTRIC shocks are now used to overcome the  
effects of excessive indulgence in alcoholic  
drinks.

An acting model of the human heart, with every  
detail, has lately been made by a French  
physician. The blood can be seen coursing to  
and from it through artificial arteries.

A THIRTYN correspondent writing under date  
26th ultimo to the *Shanghai Mercury* stated  
that "Mr. Thompson, the London *Times*  
correspondent, reports that England has declared  
herself on the side of Japan."—Next please!

THE response of a certain Frenchman to a  
handsome woman who complained that she had  
discovered three grey hairs in her head was  
paradoxical but graceful. "Madam," said he,  
"so long as they can be counted they don't  
count!"

MR. H. DE WINDT, special war correspondent of  
the *Pall Mall Gazette* has arrived here from  
the north on route to Europe, having abandoned  
the idea of accompanying the fleet which Mr. T.  
C. Cochrane of the *China Mail* set out yesterday  
to perform in the interests of the London *Times*,  
namely, getting to the front of the Japanese  
forces in Korea. For reasons best known to  
himself the Japanese Government have  
hitherto positively refused to accord to European  
war correspondents the favours invariably con-  
ceded to the "specials" of all first-class news-  
papers throughout the civilized world. Japan's  
action in this important matter will hardly  
redound to her credit, but rather the reverse.

WONG CHIN-FOO, who is "probably the brightest  
and best educated Chinaman in America," has  
according to an American contemporary, settled  
the Far Eastern question. He says that China  
will easily beat Japan, and then must come the  
great fight for the vice-mastery of the world.  
"When it comes to a final struggle between the  
mainly ancient civilization of the East, and your  
besotted, foppish, women-ruled, debt-burdened,  
and divided civilization of the West, where will  
the victory lie? The first gun in a struggle that  
it may take a century to settle has been fired.  
When the last has been fired there will be but  
one ruler, one triumphant, conquering race, and  
one religion in all this wide world." *Receipt*:  
Let the Order of the six-armed peacock's fan, the  
quadrupled Dragon (with a double-barrelled  
squirrel in his eye), and the vermilion and gold  
riding jacket be conferred upon Wong Chin-foo  
for his work.

MR. S. F. CARLYLE questions in a London paper  
whether the 1,300 missionaries have, as reported,  
converted 37,000 Chinese. Are these natives  
converted? Those of the Chinese who actually appear  
to be converted to Christianity have in every  
instance "an axe to grind" of their own, either  
in the shape of wages, position, or prestige of  
some sort or other. No genuine Chinese has  
ever really embraced Christianity; but many  
may have appeared to do so for purposes of  
their own. It is quite impossible to imagine  
that this fact is not thoroughly well known,  
and by the decade, in the 1,300 missionaries  
coming and going and based in all parts of  
China. To this "H" replied that he cannot  
agree with the sweeping assertion that "no  
genuine Chinese has ever embraced Christianity."  
The missionaries make very few converts either  
among the literate or the well-to-do classes  
generally—probably for the same reason that  
the Pharisees of old rejected, as a class, the  
teaching of our Saviour. They have also more  
to give up when they become Christians than  
the lower orders—Jussu.

IT is generally conceded, remarks a writer in  
the *Cincinnati Times-Star*, that the happiest  
nation on earth, as a whole, are the French.  
They are happy because they are contented, and  
one conspicuous reason why they are contented  
is because the great mass of them live in their  
own homes. Not more than 50 per cent. of the  
French people rent the quarters they live in.  
They are, indeed, the best sheltered people in  
the world. Though there are only 35,000,000 of  
them, they have 9,000,000 dwelling houses.  
This, as will readily be seen, provides a house  
for every 4-2-9 persons, another conspicuous  
exhibition of French thrift. In America in 1890  
there were 5.45 persons to every dwelling forty  
years before, or in 1850, 5.94, or nearly six  
people to every dwelling, and yet in France the  
population is much more dense than in this  
country. There are on an average 187 people  
to each square mile, while in the United States  
there are but 21, and in the North Atlantic  
States only 107 to the square mile. In the  
United States, in 1890, only 47.5 of the farms  
and houses altogether were owned by the occu-  
pants, the remaining 52.5 per cent. being owned  
by tenants, and those occupying the same at  
a rental. Of the homes in American cities  
and villages, 63.2 per cent. are rented houses.

SAVANNAH is, according to the *New York  
Maritime Register*, to be congratulated in  
assuming the cost of quarantine, making the  
same a charge on the city Treasury and not upon  
shipping as has heretofore been the case. "This  
may seem like taking on a heavy burden, but it  
will be found one that can be lightly borne as the  
commerce of the port will gain largely from this  
relief. There is no just reason why ship-  
ping should bear the expense of quaran-  
tine, an examination made for the general  
good and protection. Without shipping the  
trade of a port would be nothing,  
and to tax it solely where all are interested  
savours of the old-time system when quaran-  
tine was really forty days detention. We are glad  
to see this step taken by Savannah for it is  
likely to bring good results in two ways. Other  
ports will have to follow Savannah's lead in  
reducing these unjust port charges, and efforts  
will be made to make quarantine examinations  
and detentions less annoying than they are at  
present. Eventually, we believe, quarantine  
costs to some kind of international quarantine  
arrangements whereby much more safety will  
be secured by securing better sanitary methods  
at ports, and thus by prevention save the need  
of much quarantine work.

IT is now stated, but the report is unconfirmed,  
that Count Oyama, in command of the Second  
Army Corps, has been ordered to attack Tientsin.  
This is the opinion of the *Japan Herald*,  
no doubt that Japan is preparing for one vigorous  
effort before the winter, and Peking rather than  
Moukden should be her goal. But at the same  
time she must not withdraw the troops in face  
of the enemy upon the Chinese frontier. They  
may not deliver the main attack in Japan's final  
movement, but their part will be no insignificant  
one in that movement's eventual success. An  
attack upon Tientsin presupposes another  
naval engagement, in which the combined  
Chinese squadrons shall be even more effectively  
dealt with than was the Peking fleet at Hai-  
yang. This is quite in keeping with the  
numerous rumours of another sea-battle  
within a few days. Japan's last reserves are  
being called out. In a very short time some-  
one will be on an active service and everything  
will be ready for one desperate effort to end  
the war this year. If this is not done Japan  
must prepare herself for a protracted and most  
wearisome struggle, the outcome of which nobody  
can forecast. We may expect a succession of  
stirring incidents shortly. The struggle must  
be short if it is to be sharp; but that it  
will be decisive our contemporary expresses  
grave doubts.

AN Imperial edict of the 29th instant notifies  
that, in accordance with a memorial from the  
Empress Dowager, the Emperor had appointed  
Prince Kung as head of the Tungku Yamen,  
and Director of the Board of Admiralty.

It, as was recently reported, the Japanese  
attempted, but ineffectually, to force the Koreans  
to cut off their top-knots, the Chinese might do  
worse than take their *gasa* from the hapless  
natives of the Land of Morning Calm.

By private and very reliable advices from Peking  
the *N. C. Daily News* learns that the Viceroy  
Li Hong-chang is being most heartily supported  
by the Empress-Dowager, who is showing her-  
self in the present crisis "the best man of them  
all."

It is stated that the long-talked-about prohibition  
of the export of coal from Japan will soon become  
an accomplished fact, says the *Japan Mail*. A  
notification to that effect is expected to be  
promulgated shortly, the Government having  
decided to adopt this step.

It has been notified by the Harbour Master of  
Canton that owing to the war now being waged  
by Japan against China all vessels entering the  
Pearl river must stop off Chean Pee until they  
have been inspected by the Chinese authorities  
and received permission to pass up to Canton.

"ONE thing must be admitted in favor of our  
sex," said an advocate of female rights and  
superiority to her husband. "In the time of  
need we are always strong. Can you mention  
the name of a single woman who has lost her  
head in time of danger?" Why, there was the  
lovely Marie Antoinette, my dear," suggested  
her husband, mildly, with a deprecatory smile.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, the late popular com-  
mander of the Australian liner *Chonghaia*, left  
a couple of days ago by the *Siam* for home on  
well earned leave, and, we believe, to bring out  
a new boat for the China Navigation Co. for  
whom four new boats are now being built in  
Greenock for the China coast trade. Captain  
Williams' numerous friends in China, Japan and  
the Antipodes will, we are sure, wish him *bon  
voyage* and a speedy return to these realms of  
the bliss.

THE Church Missionary Society has asked that  
prayer may be constantly made in behalf of  
China and Japan at this time, that the horrors  
of war may be averted and cause the present  
complications to "fall out rather into the  
furtherance of the Gospel." A similar appeal  
has, it is said, been issued by the Society for the  
Propagation of the Gospel, which has several  
missionaries in Korea working for the *Sin*  
*Cofe*. Good! And now let us all pray and  
then join in singing "Shall we meet beyond the  
river—Yaloo-hoo!"

A PRIVATE letter received at Shanghai the other  
from Newchwang states that a heavy levy is  
being made on the merchants there for money,  
men and horses for the war. The people resent  
this, but all is quiet. There is great conversa-  
tion in Kiangsu over the landing of Japanese troops  
near Shanghai. North Korea, the Kiangsu Gen-  
eral, who has been ordered to the front, has  
been ordered to the front. The Kiangsu Gen-  
eral, who has been ordered to the front, has  
been ordered to the front.

THE Canadian Government has at last definitely  
voted the subsidy of \$750,000, which a few years  
ago was voted provisionally for the purpose of  
Mr. Brice Douglas, of the Barrow Shipbuilding  
Company, for a 20-knot weekly service between  
England and Canada (Quebec in summer, Hal-  
ifax in winter), and they have made a provision-  
al contract with Mr. James Huddart to provide the  
service, allowing him three months to raise the  
necessary capital. The subsidy is to be given  
for a period of ten years, after which it is to be  
renewed by one-third for a like period. The  
Finance Minister estimated the cost of running  
the boats at \$60,000 per round voyage, or  
\$120,000 per annum.

COMMENTING ON Siamese affairs in general the  
*North British Daily Mail* says:—"We are  
assured that Siamese affairs continue to engage  
the earnest attention of the Foreign Office,  
acting, we suppose, in concert with the India  
Office. Quasi-Corcoran cannot fail to note  
and digest the contents of the *Queen's Speech* in  
regard to Siam, for it involves nothing less than  
a declaration of policy. The welfare of that  
kingdom, in which the interests of British  
trade are so preponderant, cannot be a matter  
of indifference to any Government, says her  
Majesty; and until the projected Buffer State  
is fully organized, the province of Chantaboon  
evacuated by the French, and the integrity of  
what is left of Siam finally settled, this attitude  
of vigilant observation on our part cannot be  
relaxed." France, it may be added, has never  
tried to justify her spoliation of the feeble king-  
dom of Siam, and is still in wholly unlawful  
possession of Siamese territory. It is possible,  
of course, that a mutual guarantee of  
the integrity of Siam may be arrived at, but in  
the face of the notorious duplicity of French  
diplomacy, it may be necessary to adopt more  
certain ways of ensuring the independence of  
Siam than by struggling along the thorny  
paths of latter-day diplomacy. Peace with  
honour can alone be the basis of any settlement  
with France in respect to the questions which  
the latter Power has found it convenient to raise  
in regard to a country in which the interests of  
British merchants completely overshadow those  
of the subjects of all the nations of the earth,  
including, of course, *la belle France*.

A STORY, far too good to be allowed to sink into  
oblivion, was going the rounds in Yokohama the  
other day. The scene was laid in an hotel in  
Yokohama, where Miss Elsie Adair, the accom-  
plished Serpentine dancer, had taken up her  
abode, and it was thiswise: Three magnificent  
specimens of the genus "maestro," who  
are said to be particularly "fishing" in  
Yokohama, called upon the manager of the  
hotel, and asked if they could dine at the hotel  
and have table to themselves adjoining the one  
next to the fair Elsie, and when agreed they  
were delighted, and stepped out to the bar and  
opened a bottle of wine in honor of their success  
in obtaining the coveted seats. After smacking  
their lips they enquired, says the *See*, at what  
hour Elsie dined, and on being told at noon  
sharp, they rushed away to bring up. They got  
shaved, put on their good clothes, added a button-  
hole bouquet, and just as the clock struck six  
they marched in and took their seats. They  
ordered the wine and nibbled and sipped away  
until 12.30 p.m., became slightly tipsy, and  
at 1.45 went out, for Elsie had not appeared.  
They plainly stated they had been taken in, and  
when the Manager insisted that always dined  
at 12 sharp they would not believe him, and left  
the hotel. An investigation showed that Elsie  
had not gone back on her record, but she did  
dine at noon, but being sick and obliged to  
bed! It adds one contemporary, very young  
"bloody" will send the letter of the *See*'s  
case of Louis Roderick's case concerning him,  
where we won't mention any names, publish  
their photographs. Well, up here and out of  
the city, they are getting off very cheap.  
Top, nothing cheap

Judge—Your innocence is proved; you are  
acquitted.  
Prisoner—Very sorry, gentlemen, to have  
given you all this trouble for nothing.

THE gold production of the United States for  
this year has been estimated by the Director of  
the Mint at \$42,500,000 or \$65,000,000 more  
than last year, one-half of which is credited to  
Colorado.

As will be seen by a telegram published in  
another column Jackson refused to fight Corbett  
because the latter was not willing to have the  
contest come off within 90 days. There it,  
apparently, more diplomacy needed to bring  
about an ordinary prize fight than to get a  
couple of Asiatic nations engaged in actual  
warfare.

A COMPARISON of the cost of naval construction  
in the United States and Great Britain was  
published in London recently. It was asserted  
that the modern first-class battleship costs \$300  
per ton in England and \$300 in the United  
States. Taking all classes of construction under  
the light of the Naval Act, the expenses have  
been \$335 a ton, while the cost estimated under  
the present naval programme in the United  
States is \$350.

ONE of the features of the Vanderbilt Novelty  
Co.'s show in Yokohama was the "Living  
marble statues," otherwise attitudes struck by the  
various busts of the famous Allied James.  
James was a prize beauty and no doubt fit for  
part worth a cent, and as Mr. Vanderbilt is not  
the greatest man on earth by tons, we understand  
the fair Elsie, in view of the forthcoming show  
on Wednesday next, keeping her weather-eye  
open for a suitable "goddess." What's wrong  
with Big John as a "living statue" or "wax  
figure." Aint he large enough?

CAPTAIN FREDERICK WATKINS, an Englishman  
holding an Extra Master's certificate, and who  
has been made a citizen of the United States by  
a special Act which was passed for the purpose  
of naturalization two years after declaring their  
intentions, has resumed command of the famous  
Atlantic liner *Panama*, late *City of Paris*. Under  
the provisions of this law Captain Watkins will  
not be allowed to vote for three years to come.  
Captain W. G. Randle, the late commander of  
the *Panama*, will superintend the construction of  
the new liner, the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*,  
now building at Cramp's yard at Philadelphia  
for the American Line.

THE United States Consul-General at Shanghai,  
and the acting Minister at Peking according to  
the *N. C. Daily News* of the 10th ultimo,  
lost no time in dealing with the *Panama* case.  
Mr. Jernegan wired to Mr. Denby that the  
British steamer *Panama* with cargo on board  
belonging to United States' neutrals had been  
seized. Mr. Denby acted very promptly, for Mr.  
Jernegan received a telegram early on the 10th  
informing him that the *Panama* had been seized  
and the Consul-General at Shanghai had given  
the release of the *Panama* at once on her giving  
a bond to proceed to Shanghai. The British  
authorities have also been very active in the  
matter.

THE aspect of affairs in Chang Chih-tung's  
vicinity looks threatening, says our Shanghai  
morning contemporary. So many soldiers have  
been sent forward to the war that the provinces  
are depleted of their troops, and Chang Chih-  
tung is making preparations for the future and  
fortifying Wuchang and vicinity. The feeling  
of uneasiness has extended to Hankow, and the  
advisability of sending the foreign ladies and  
children away is under consideration. A Volun-  
teer corps, consisting of thirty single men, has  
been formed, the Customs staff having an  
organization of their own. The *See* has arrived  
at Hankow and has to a certain extent restored  
confidence.

THE time allowed in the charter given by the  
Japanese Government to the projected Dock Com-  
pany of Yokohama, by wealthy merchants of  
Yokohama, for several years past extends up to  
the 4th prox. The plan drawn up by the late Major-  
General Palmer, has been placed in the hands  
of a naval engineer to revise, and the amended  
scheme has been accepted by the company's  
promoters. It was decided, says the *Japan  
Herald*, at a meeting of the directors, that the  
work shall be commenced accordingly from the  
4th prox. The capital of the company was  
decided at first at three million yen, but it is  
thought not advisable to raise this entire sum  
which is not required yet, now the money market  
is strained. The present capital has been fixed at  
500,000 yen, to be increased as occasion requires,  
and 25 feet deep, so that ships of 5,000 tons can  
enter. It is also under consideration to con-  
struct two more docks of smaller dimensions, if  
sufficient business offers. But from the thought  
that a single dock would not meet the circum-  
stances, and as the tendency of the world is  
towards the using of large vessels, it has been  
decided that another still larger dock be made,  
and a plan for one 450 feet long, 80 feet wide,  
and 35 feet deep, has been completed. After the work  
is started, an extraordinary meeting of shareholders  
will be called, to debate on the increase of  
capital for this purpose, although some officers  
are opposed to the new plan because of the  
strained condition of the money market, so that  
the meeting has not been definitely agreed  
upon.

CAPTAIN Richter, of the German army, who has  
for the last several years had an engagement in  
the Chinese service; in training the army of  
the North; and whose term of engagement with  
the Chinese Government has expired, has, says  
the *Japan Herald* of the 2nd instant, been for  
some short time stopping in Japan, lately at  
Myoshiba on the 1st inst. received a telegram  
to attend the Emperor at Hiroshima, and forth-  
with left for that destination at midnight. Cap-  
tain Richter is well acquainted with all facts  
connected with the Chinese military forces, and  
there can be no difficulty in surmising what he  
is wanted for at Hiroshima. As an officer in  
the German Army, and pursuing the course  
which an honorable man would be sure to  
follow in a case of this kind, he will no doubt  
feel it imperative, as a point of honor on his  
part, to withhold giving information of military  
secrets with which he has become possessed of  
in the course of his duty as an employee of the  
Chinese Government; still, it must be confessed  
that at this critical juncture, in order to avoid  
affording any bias whatsoever for suspicion as  
to his conduct, it would have been better had  
he declined the invitation of the Emperor. For  
some part, though we have not the exact  
words of Captain Richter's acquiescence,  
we should be loath to think otherwise  
than that he will acquit himself as an officer and  
a gentleman when at Hiroshima. Since it is a  
generally accepted axiom that "all is fair in love  
and war," no doubt the Japanese Government  
are fully justified in endeavoring to acquire all  
the information they possibly can which would  
be likely to be of use during the present cam-  
paign, but from the position Captain Richter has  
held under the Government which has employed  
him as an officer in its service, an observance of  
the law of honor, will necessarily keep his lips  
closed if it is sought to extract information from  
him to be made use of to the detriment of China,  
and yet it cannot be supposed that he would  
ever have been so far from his native land for  
the purpose of doing so. It is not likely that

TRAINING for the Foochow winter meeting com-  
menced on the 1st instant.

IGNORANCE has no light, but error follows a  
false one. The consequence is, that error, when  
she retraces her steps, is fatter to go before  
she can arrive at truth than ignorance. Are  
you listening, "Brownie?"

"WHISTLING for half an hour after meals is"  
says Mrs. Alice Shaw, the lady whistler, "the  
best possible aid to indigestion. Try it, weak-  
cheested, slender-throated sisters mine, and  
profit by my experience."

As will be seen by an advertisement in another  
column, the next Gymkhana will be held on  
Saturday, the 27th instant. The entries for the  
one mile handicap will close on the 26th instant  
and for the other events on the 25th.

## HORRORS OF THE WAR.

"Any late news, sir, asked the scribe,  
As the Japanese Minister took his case;  
Then Matsu yawned as he seized a pen  
And slew six thousand Chinese."

IT is odd, remarked a Government official the  
other day, to consider the connection between  
despotism and barbarity, and how the making  
one person more makes the rest less. Addition  
said something very like this long, long ago.

TENDERS for the purchase of the British ship  
*Drumhead*, which was badly ashore and dis-  
abled months ago as she now lies in Nagas-  
aki harbour, will be received up to the 26th  
instant by Captain McClellan, c/o Messrs.  
Holmes Ringer & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Nagasaki.

Counsel (for defendant)—Would it be con-  
tempt of court to say that your Lordship has  
presided over this case in a manner which is a  
disgrace to the bench.

Judge—Certainly it would. I should commit  
you to once.

Counsel—Then I shall not say it.

NEWS BY THE NORTHERN  
PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Company's  
steamer *Siam*, Capt. Jas. Rowley, from Tacoma,  
via Yokohama, with mails up to 12th ultimo,  
arrived in port this morning. For the follow-  
ing telegrams we are indebted to our Tacoma  
exchanges:—

SEATTLE, September 11th.

Sarah Morrow, the wife of Editor P.  
Frank Morrow, of the Washington *Searchlight*,  
published at Ballard, yesterday through her  
counsel began a suit for divorce in the superior  
court against her husband, alleging cruelty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11th.

The action of the Chinese authorities in sum-  
marily beheading two Japanese at Shanghai may  
lead to complications between the United States  
and the Celestial government. Ever since the  
occurrence diplomats here have been wondering  
whether or not it was the intention of the state  
department to take any notice of the matter.

While according to the United States con-  
sular agent at Shanghai the two Japanese were  
not under his protection, from all accounts he  
used his good offices in asking that they should  
not be tortured and should be given a fair trial.  
This was promised by the Chinese authorities,  
but a trial was not given. In view of the failure  
to keep this promise, many diplomats consider  
whether or not it was the intention of the state  
department to take any notice of the matter.

CHICAGO (Ill.), September 11th.

Jackson has refused to sign articles to fight  
with Corbett.  
Edward Lloyd, representing the Sioux City  
club, met Jackson and his manager, "Parson"  
Davies, at the Briggs house at noon. Lloyd  
produced papers which Corbett signed in New  
York. Jackson glanced over them and at once  
said that they would not do. "I will fight for  
your purse and a side bet of \$1,000," he said,  
"but the fight will have to come off within three  
months."

"That's the idea, exactly," said Davies.  
"Corbett is on the stage now, and we don't  
intend to advertise him until next May or June.  
This agreement calls for a fight between May  
15th and June 15th. Now, you people name your  
place and make the time within the next three  
months and Jackson will sign."

This Lloyd said he could not do, and Davies  
proceeded to flick wits with the pipes. He  
declared that the deal did not look honest. No  
place was named; there was no specification as  
to whether the men would fight 10 rounds or 15  
years or to a finish, and the whole matter had  
a peculiar look.

Jackson chimed in that he had an objection  
to fighting at any place. "I want to fight in  
a club and in a house," he said. "I don't want  
the affair to take place in a field or tent."

Lloyd became considerably excited over the  
fun Davies poked at the papers, but kept his  
temper and tried hard to obtain the necessary  
signatures. He declared positively, however,  
that he could not bring off the fight in the time  
specified by Jackson.

"It is three months or nothing," declared  
Davies, and Jackson added, "that's right."

"Well, it's off," said Davies, as he picked up  
his hat. "I did not like the looks of this thing  
anyway."

It was announced later that Jackson would  
leave for New York to-night, and immediately  
sail for the West Indies and then he would go  
to London.

"It is absolutely useless to try to get a fight  
with Corbett," the pugilist said. "I could not  
afford to lie around doing nothing all winter,  
while Corbett was on the stage making money  
out of the advertisement this fight would live  
him. I will try London for a while."

WARREN, (Ohio), September 13th.

Three negroes, two men and a woman, called  
at the house of Salmon George Woolhouser,  
in the heart of the city, this morning, and  
demanded breakfast. Mrs. Woolhouser was  
badly frightened and prepared the meal. Later  
the men returned, broke in the street door, and  
going to Mrs. Woolhouser's room beat her  
insensible and assaulted her. She was bound,  
gagged and thrown into the cell. The carpets  
and bedding were saturated with oil and the  
house fired. Except for timely discovery of the  
flames, all trace of the house would have been  
obliterated. Mrs. Woolhouser's condition is  
critical.

MATHEW (Calif.) September 13th.

People of Matheo are in a wild state of excite-  
ment. The nation of Matheo has been  
last night attacked by a band of Chinese  
soldiers, who have been looting and burning  
the town. The people are in a state of  
panic, and have fled to the mountains.  
The Chinese are in the town, and are  
looting and burning the houses. The  
people are in a state of panic, and have  
fled to the mountains. The Chinese are in  
the town, and are looting and burning the  
houses. The people are in a state of panic,  
and have fled to the mountains.

rosary as more needful than ever "since the  
faith in the Virgin Mary has been brought into  
doubt by the impious."

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.  
What proved to be a disastrous fire broke out  
early this afternoon in Sonoma Street, near  
the corner of East and Sonoma Streets



the lawful ruler of the realm but will have availed himself of this immunity from responsibility as freely offered by France, who, while possessing no pecuniary or other interests in Siam, will acquire a large body of citizens, whose safety she will consider herself responsible for in the event of disturbance, and who, freed from legitimate control, it may become difficult to direct. As has been justly pointed out, this claim which France makes on Siam subjects would be paralleled if the rights of German citizenship were demanded from natives of the Finnish provinces. But it appears that not only are the Laos, whose progenitors were settled in Siam before the period of the French conquest of Cochinchina, accepted for registration, but Mohan, descendants of Peguans, are being received as French subjects. No doubt the mutual explanation which will follow the representations it is natural to suppose have been made, will clear up much that is still doubtful, until further development of the matter, we content ourselves with thinking that even although the enrolling is confined to the Laos, the nationality of these people is not changed by last year's treaty, and that if Siamese subjects before, they are all Siamese subjects. Further, it will not be maintained there are no Laos at all on the right bank of the Mekong. And there are many arguments of a like nature to prove, but it is to be hoped, as we say, that mutual explanations will lead to a reasonable view being taken of the matter.

## SIAM NOTES.

BANGKOK, October 13th.  
In the British Consular Court, on Monday, in the action brought by Mr. C. K. Kler against Mr. J. Madan for Tcs. 1000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution, an order was made on plaintiff, by Mr. Beckett, to deposit Tcs. 400 as security for costs.  
Mr. Scott, H. M. Charge d'Affaires, expects to leave Bangkok shortly after the middle of this month, but has not definitely fixed the date. We understand that the object of the commission to the Upper Mekong is simply one of inspection and enquiry, which, after consideration of its report, will be followed by another for the actual making of the buffer State's boundaries.  
A case in which all the legal practitioners in Bangkok are engaged is on the *lafa* in H. B. M. Consular Court. Some time ago a property sale was conducted on behalf of the Consulate, Mr. Money, an official of the Court, acting as auctioneer. The property fell to the bid of Vite Padachien, the Indian trader, who now alleges that he was bidding for the auctioneer, against whom he makes charges of improperly conducting the sale. Mr. Naylor has been retained for Mr. Money, and Messrs. Mitchell, Page, Tillack and Kellert are on the other side.  
For the last few days a number of Moha people have been observed gathering at the head of the lane leading to the French Consulate, and they have been seen to go to the place and seek registration as French subjects. The Naval Department having been communicated with two Phya were ordered to enquire into the matter, as these people are under the control of the Naval authorities. On Monday morning 23 men who were standing at the place mentioned were taken to the Bangkok Police Station and examined, their marks showing that they were Mohas, with the exception of five Laos. These latter also bore the marks of Siamese authority. Two Laos who showed French papers were left unmolested, and these informed the French Consul what had happened. Mr. Hardouin, accompanied by a clerk went to the Police Station and demanded the release of the five Laos, asking "Why do you prevent these people coming to my Consulate?" and insisting that all natives of Laos had a right to French protection. None of the men had registered, yet Mr. Hardouin took not only the five Laos but all the Mohas. After staying some time within the Consulate the men left in small groups, but how many were registered as French subjects we are unable, as yet, to say.—*Times*.

The *Gorgan* which arrived yesterday, brought Mr. Weiss and a party of French engineers and miners for the Wattana Gold Mine. An English engineer also accompanies the party to erect the machinery, which is of English manufacture.  
Owing to several large buyers the price of teak is going up. We hear that Mr. F. W. Smith is making large purchases as agents of Messrs. Kerr & Co. who are loading the *Stam* with wood for the London market, while it is also stated that a gentleman has recently arrived from a large English house for more purchases.

The *Borneo Co's* steamer *Abdon* cleared yesterday with close on 1,000 tons of teak chiefly square, for Bombay; and the *B. I.* steamer *Byalla* which was here a short time back, is expected again in a few days' time to load timber to the same port, also on behalf of the Borneo Company.

Yesterday, at H. B. M. Consular Court, before Mr. Beckett, Mohamed Hossein, who claims to be a British subject, appeared to show cause why he should not be handed over to the Siamese authorities. A Siamese naval official was present who claimed the man as a subject of His Majesty the King of Siam. Mr. Mitchell, who appeared on behalf of Mohamed Hossein, was informed by His Honor that he would not be allowed to do anything but watch the case or suggest questions, as the enquiry was not of a strictly legal character. The enquiry was adjourned till Friday.

In the libel action in which Mr. Rollin-Jacquemont obtained a verdict of \$600 damages against the Proprietor of the *Siam Free Press* the costs, which were taxed yesterday, amount only to \$317.65, which includes \$60.00 for Court fees paid, and \$257.65 balance of the Singapore bill of costs. This latter amounted to \$152.65, of which the defendant had paid to before \$120, so that damages and costs the *Free Press* has had to pay amount to \$1,037.50. In the recent Penang newspaper libel case, where \$100 damages were awarded against Mr. Bengier of the *Strait Independent*, the costs, we believe, reached over \$2,000.

A Chinaman named Chin Von was exhibiting a snake to the passers-by in the New Road on Sunday, saying that he had not drawn the fangs, but that it could not harm him, as he had some medicine to protect him against snake bites. To show the truth of his assertions the Chinaman opened the snake's mouth, showing that the fangs were all there, and put his hand into the mouth. The onlookers were naturally astounded at such conduct, but, before the astonishment aroused was abated, the snake bit the Chinaman's hand. The latter, nothing daunted, told the onlookers that he would go home to procure some medicine, but this proved ineffectual to save him, and he fell a victim to his temerity.

French views on the Siam Free Press issued by the British Consulate are somewhat amusing reading, as the great object of the French newspapers seems to be to prove that "Codia's friend, not Short." The wonder is that we have the hardihood to raise our head again after reading what two-faced scoundrels the English are. Probably it is our consciousness of our own rectitude which enables us to do so, and probably it is the consciousness of their own duplicity which prompts our Gallic neighbours to throw in our direction so much of the mud which envelops them, in the hope that just a little may stick.—*Observer*.

## JOURNALISM.

Of journalism as a force which acts powerfully and immediately on ideas, on sentiments, and on interests, good and evil have been said at all times by persons of every rank and of all grades of intellect. No man or public institution has ever had in the same space of time an equal amount of praise or blame.

Any one who wished to collect all the opinions for and against the press which writers have expressed, would have to compile a large volume, and if he desired to reprint all the things that journalists have said of each other he could fill a library.

Dellie de Sales defined journalism as a "convenience for speaking without reflection combined with a convenience for doing injury"; and journalists as "people who having neither a political nor a literary existence are devoted to the mania of destruction." Slevens, on the other hand, declared that "without liberty of the press there could be neither public nor individual liberty." Victor Hugo called the press "the living clarion which sounds the reveille of the people." According to Vissnet, "the liberty of the world is the work of the press."

Bonald, in turn writes: "The press brings government into contempt without benefiting the people, and embitters the people whom it renders impossible to govern." E. Zellerot says: "Like that girl whom Circe cursed, the liberty of the press has brought forth dogs who devour their mother." Balzac was pleased to declare: "If the newspaper did not exist, it should not be invented." Many other writers belaud the press. "The press is the tithe enlarged," says Benjamin Constant. "The liberty of the press," writes Chateaubriand, "has been nearly the whole business of my life; it has been my life, my work, and my repose."

Yet in despite of detraction and as if to justify the praise of its apologists, journalism, overcoming all the obstacles in its way, has continued to make gigantic strides on the road to power and influence. Its life, however, as a real political and social force, may be said to date from yesterday.

To give an idea of the rapidity with which journalism has grown a few figures will suffice.

From a report on the condition of the periodical press in France made to the First Consul in 1803, it appears that in the year named there were published in Paris fifteen daily journals, with a total circulation of 25,514. To-day an issue of 25,000 copies for a daily journal is a very common thing. The *Petit Journal* prints every day a million copies, the *Petit Parisien* 500,000, the *Figaro* 300,000, the *Republique* 700,000.

In 1888 Germany had 5,500 periodical journals of which 800 were dailies. It shows the decentralization of the German press that of these 5,500 but 620 were published in Berlin. It is thought across the Rhine to be next door to a miracle that the weekly *Allgemeine Zeitung* has a circulation of 300,000. The most widely circulated of the German dailies, the *Berliner Tagblatt*, does not print more than 70,000 copies.

If the United States did not exist, the English press would surely be the first in the world; not so much for the number of its journals and the talent of its writers, as for the gigantic dimensions of its papers, abundance of its microscopic characteristics, and its powerful mechanical means. The *Times*, sold for three pence, contains every day material enough to fill an octavo volume of five hundred pages. The *Daily News*, founded in 1846, with four pages and voluminous supplements, prints from 300,000 to 350,000 copies daily. The *Tory Standard* has every day two editions, of which the combined issue is 255,000. The United States journals, however, far exceed their European brethren. If the English journals are Lilliputian, the newspaper in the United States is a monster of paper and ink. There are journals which are much more than an octavo volume—they are folios, a dictionary. Statistics published in 1872 showed that, at that time, the total circulation of the journals in the State of New York alone amounted to 402,770,868 copies a year.

Be it a good or an evil, the desire of the public is constantly diminishing for merely political discussions and for these literary disputes which were the delight of our fathers. Nowadays the public cares much more for things than for ideas. What it wants is facts, information, notices. A journal can no longer hold its own, and assuredly cannot attract the great mass of readers, without catering to this changed taste. To England we owe the invention of the reporter, but the glory of having produced the interviewer belongs to the United States alone. Reporters and interviewers are classed among the journalists; but how many journalists in the world can be classed among "writers" properly so called?

Of course, the expenses of a greatly daily journal are enormous. The output of the London *Times* is equal to that of some large cities. The expense account of the New York *World* exceeds that of some small States. In France, the *Figaro* could not be bought for \$14,000,000. Apart from the expenses, consider how many people the journals employ.

If to those who compile a daily newspaper you add the people employed in its administration, those who look after the advertisements, the compositors, the proof-readers, the paper-makers, the ink-manufacturers, the folders, the vendors, and numerous others, you reach colossal figures. There are in the world hundreds of thousands, nay millions of persons, who get from a newspaper, more or less, their daily bread.

From all the data I have given there can be drawn this important conclusion: in the first half of our century, as an agent, that is, for propagating certain political, philosophical, or social ideas, has perished or is on the point of perishing. In its place has arisen another thing, the journal transformed into a mighty agent of publicity; in other words, essentially an industry, a work which differs from the manufacture of calicoes or steam-bollers, only by having a greater capacity for doing good or harm.—*Rassagna di Scienze Sociali e Politiche*.

## PIETY—IN ITS AFFECTIONATE ASPECT.

The troubles of the shepherd of a new church—consecrated on the principle of brotherly and sisterly affection—call attention once more to the hazy variety of religion. The charges brought against the holy man relate principally to much alleged cordial embracing of the young ladies of the church; an undue distribution of the kiss of peace; a fervent, partial hugging of the flock at picnics; a tendency to walk home with the tender lambs at late hours and to wander with them into the bush on festive occasions; and a general yearning to press the church to his bosom. The good pastor's church was founded on solid hugging principles in the first place, but the expounder is accused of renouncing the principle into the ground, so to speak, and leaving no room for the other brethren. Apart from his excess of fervour on his part, there seems to be little difference between his church and most other churches. The aggregate church has more trouble through the pastor embracing somebody in the vestry than through any other cause, and its next greatest trouble arises out of the mutual hugging of the flock.

There is a warm spiritual affection about most congregations which leads the male members to prop up the aching heads of the female members at picnics, and to break out into kiss-in-the-rings and other violent games, and to lift the female parishioners down awkward places with needless fervour when the church goes raving with hymns and inferior tunes, and to rush with unnecessary energy to the assistance of the distressed girl who is supposed to have a caterpillar down her back. The members pin each other altogether too much with hot, damp, shapeless hands and unmeaning giggles, and there is a superfluity of the kiss of peace. When a new church starts with an unwonted burst of fervour it almost always transpires that the members thereof call each other "brothers" and "sisters" and distribute the above-said kiss of peace in a copious fashion, and that sacred and spiritual hugging is a conspicuous feature in the devotion, and that the pastor is fair to see and beautifully slim in the legs. And when the church bursts out it is invariably because the hugging was unevenly distributed, and the person with the slim legs got more than his share. A very large proportion of pastors may be divided into two classes—the young and lovely kind who hug in a brotherly spirit, and the old, bald, benevolent, fatherly kind, who pat the heads of the female members of the congregation and call them "child." Half the joy of church attendance consists in the facilities it affords for being mildly affectionate and calling it "spiritual consolation," or of mauling the ears and back hair of a young "sister," and doing it strictly "in the Lord." And the whole joy of that church picnic, to which the good anti-filibuster is so powerfully addicted, lies in the pious horse-play which is sandwiched in between the hymns and the bucketful of weak tea, and the great masses of indigestible tea-cake. Still, the church picnic is a healthy entertainment in its way, so far as the young are concerned, and combines all the advantages of a horse-race, a pious exhortation, and a shampoo—the shampoo consisting principally of violent head-friction by the pastor and principal sinners. It is only the elderly saint, who gets cold while sitting neglected on the grass, who finds it seriously unwholesome.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

## THE WINNER OF THE SQUATTERS' CUP.

Lark good? Yes, pretty fairish now, the worst I ever knew.  
Came when I won—and lost—a race for Scott at Wallaroo.  
How's that? You say—well, if you like, I'll try to make it clear:  
'Twas in the spring of Ninety, in the grand old Carbine's year,  
I rode Scott's well-known Planet, and I didn't care a rap.  
Bar Sheik for all the entries in the Squatters' Handicap.  
(A fine, big bay like Planet was that Dick Delaney's sheik.)  
A blooming muff had got the mount—Bill Long, of Sandy Creek.  
'Twas over rail and water, too, the district's favourite race.  
My word! the Cup and Stakes were grand for such a one-up place.  
That year they'd copped the fences, but the stewards must were proud  
Of that deep, muddy water-jump they'd scooped to please the crowd.  
Down dropped the flag, and in the lead abreast "nec'd and I."  
Abrast we cleared the first three jumps. "Sheik! Planet! Sheik!" they cry.  
Those mugs capping on the "logs" had pulled the others up.  
And one of us, the public knew, must win the Squatters' Cup;  
Just as I thought I'd be that one, there came a sudden fear.  
Bill's prad was racing fresh and strong, while mine rolled blooming queer:  
And I cursed the keyless stables, way back there in the bush.  
They'd "got at" dear old Planet then, that blank Delaney "push."  
No! Praps I'd better not explain, how with an ugly thud,  
We jostled at the water-jump, and fell in soupy mud.  
We lost our reins, and Bill got kicked, by what he did not know.  
(But when six pal' of legs got mixed, a young 'un gets a show.)  
We scrambled out two yellow jocks, each caught a trailing rein.  
We sprang on yellow horses, and we raced away again;  
"Sheik! Sheik!" they yell. Bill got the start, they knew him by his hair.  
(He used to sport a ragged "mo," my face was then quite bare.)  
My mount seemed fresh as new, he'd up, he gained at every stride.  
And then there came an ear yell, "Old Planet wins!" they cried;  
Unheeded fell Bill's cruel whip, I saw his prad was done,  
I passed his flanks, his girth, his head—the Squatters' Cup was won!  
"You wretched fool," said Scott to me (but not a word I spoke)  
I knew the boss's larking ways—I thought I saw his joke)  
"It's no good my protesting, for you weigh'd in both the same."  
(Just here I winked to let him know I twigged his little game.)  
"You wretched fool," said he, again, with more dramatic force,  
"You think you win! I thank you, you did—on Sheik Delaney's horse!"  
Frank Bellman in *Sydney Bulletin*.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SALE!

THE BRITISH SHIP "DRUMELTAN."

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of this Vessel as she now lies in Nagasaki harbour will be received up to the 31st instant, by

Captain McCLELLAN,  
c/o Messrs. HOLME RINGER & Co.,  
Lloyd's Agents, Nagasaki.

The right to refuse the highest or any Tenders is reserved.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Lloyd's Agents,  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894. [1069]

## TO JOURNALISTS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE JOURNALIST is wanted for the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Liberal terms to a competent man; no other need apply. Full particulars as to experience, capacity, and terms to be sent to

R. FRASER-SMITH,  
Editor & Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1894.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## GYMKHANA.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA is fixed for the 27th October. Entries Close:—Mile Handicap on the 20th inst. and other Events on 23rd.  
PROGRAMMES may be had at the CLUB.  
W. H. E. MURRAY,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894. [1068]

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING, &c.,  
AT H.M. NAVAL YARD, AT KOWLOON.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING are requested to deliver their Tenders Sealed and marked "TENDER FOR BUILDING," not later than 10 A.M. on the 20th October, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, addressed to the Commodore-in-Charge, H.M. Naval Establishments.

Plans, Specifications and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Officer-in-Charge of Works, Admiralty Office, R.N. Yard, Hongkong, 14th October, 1894. [1070]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.  
No. 379.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE from the BATTERIES will take place as under, between the hours of 8 A.M. and NOON:—

On 17th October, from Lyman to an Easterly and North-easterly direction.  
On 18th October, from Belcher's in a Northerly and North-westerly direction.  
On 19th October, from Stonecutters' Island in a Westerly direction.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the ranges.  
The inhabitants of the houses near Belcher's are warned to keep their glass windows open during the PRACTICE, and all people working in the vicinity of Belcher's Battery are also warned to keep clear of that part which will be indicated by gunners placed on sentry for the purpose.

By Command,  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 11th October, 1894. [1071]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH OCTOBER, 1894.

No. 122.—FIELD BATTERY—DECEASED.  
No. 13 pr. R. E. EAGER, 6th inst.  
No. 123.—DRILLS—FIELD BATTERY—TUESDAY, 5.10 P.M.; TRAINED VOLUNTEERS, Company Drill (Uniform White Caps).  
RECRUITS—Squad Drills—FRIDAY, 5.30 P.M.; TRAINED VOLUNTEERS, 7 pr. Gun Drill—RECRUITS—Squad Drill (Plain Clothes).  
SIGNALING CLASS—TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4.10 P.M. KOWLOON DETACHMENT, 7 pr. Gun Drill—MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5.15 P.M.  
No. 124.—FIELD BATTERY, for duty, Lieut. MACHELL and B. S. M. DUNCAN.  
No. 125.—GENERAL—Special Squad Drill will be held on WEDNESDAY, at 4.30 P.M. and 9 P.M., to enable members to complete their number of these Drills; they will not count for PRIZES.

No. 126.—GENERAL—In future Ammunition for private practice may be obtained on payment from the Sergeant Instructor at Headquarters.  
By Order,  
F. F. LAMBARDE, Lieut. R.A.,  
Adjutant,  
Hongkong Volunteer Corps.  
Headquarters,  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894. [1066]

TO LET.

OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, "MARINE HOUSE," QUEEN'S ROAD.  
ROOMS in "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," QUEEN'S ROAD.  
HOUSE No. 6, 128 HOUSE STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. HOUSE No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET, now in occupation of Messrs. EDWARD, SCHELLHAAS & Co.  
GODDOWNS in DUNDRELL STREET.  
Apply to  
BELLIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894. [1073]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
STEAMSHIP "SIKH,"  
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894. [1064]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.  
THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"  
Captain H. Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon, and as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894. [1065]

FOR SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Steamship  
"LINDISFARNE,"  
Captain R. Andrew, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

For Freight, apply to  
TATA & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894. [1072]

## To-day's Advertisements.

## HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY.

FIRST-CLASS HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS

JUST OPENED.

CHRISTY'S AND TOWNSEND'S  
NEW FELT HATS (Latest Shapes).

SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARVES.

WALKING SHOES } Black and { LACE BOOTS.  
Brown

TENNIS GEAR.

CASHMERE AND MERINO HOSIERY.

HONGKONG TRADING CO.

J. P. COTTAM,

MANAGING PARTNER.

1 to 5, D'Aguiar Street,  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894. [1067]

## Intimations.



## SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES.

The only remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitoes and other venous insects.  
By burning one of SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES in a room before going to bed.  
PERFECT REST & UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED,  
as the fumes from the Cone drive away, supply or kill all insect life, thus rendering Mosquito Curtains Quite Unnecessary.  
These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their medicinal properties, and although delectable to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance.  
Manufactured Only in the Laboratories of  
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, ENGLAND.  
Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers; and by  
A. S. WATSON & CO., Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Treaty Ports.

## Hotels.

## HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

FORMERLY THE HOTEL DES COLONIES.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the FRENCH CONCESSION, a very convenient spot on SHAMSHUI, is now prepared to offer the BEST ACCOMMODATION to any TOURISTS or OCCASIONAL VISITORS who wish to bring their FAMILIES to pay a visit to CANTON, and EVERY POSSIBLE ATTENTION will be paid to their Comforts.  
A FIRST-CLASS TABLE D'HOTE kept, WINES and SPIRITS of the Best Quality; and the Charges for the same are EXTREMELY FAIR and REASONABLE.  
A well furnished BILLIARD SALOON with BAR attached.  
V. A. ROZARIO,  
Manager.  
Canton, 31st July, 1894. [1834]

FUJIYA HOTEL,  
MIYANOSHITA,  
YAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,  
Proprietor.

8561

## BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,  
(On Shau-Hwan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-Hwan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW FIDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [1063]

## THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS.

(Corner of Queen's Road and Dundrell Street.)

THE Underigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dish, &c., for name and Cash. Terms:—  
Breakfast...per meal \$0.75...per Month \$12  
Tiffin... " \$0.75... " \$20  
Dinner... " \$1.25... " \$32  
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner... " \$45  
Breakfast and Tiffin... " \$30  
Tiffin and Dinner... " \$40  
SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [1079]

## PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and refurbished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent View of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SUMMER RATES,  
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day	4.00
One person, per week	25.00
One person, per month	from \$70 to \$85.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week	45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month	from \$120 to \$140.00

For further particulars, apply to  
MANAGER,  
New Victoria Hotel,  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1894. [1933]

## For Sale.

"IRROY,"  
CARTE BLANCHE,  
CARTE D'OR Vintage 1887,  
In Quarts and Pints.  
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,  
Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1894. [1053]



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and SPIRIT

MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND

GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [1067]

## FOR SALE.&lt;/



